## NEARING A VOTE ON THE FORCE BILL

Another Night Session of the Senate to Facilitate Its Passage.

PASCO AND HAMPTON PROTEST.

Mr. Reagan's Eloquence Draws Applause and the Vice President Threatens to Clear the Galleries.

VOTING ON THE AMENDMENTS

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WAHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1891.
At two o'clock the Vice President laid before the Senate as the "unfinished business" the Elections bill, and Mr. Pasco proceeded to address the Senate

He argued that the application of the bill, if it became a law, would not be confined to any one section of the country. The chief supervisor would find his way to the front wherever he could procure signatures to the petition provided for. Wherever the party in power would require the aid at elections of a dictator, armed with money and supplied with force, the dictator would appear. How convenient would such an agency have been, he said, in November ast, when the removal of a few hundred voters at various points might have reversed the majority and prevented the election of some wicked demoerats. The postponement of the bill at last session had enabled the people to enjoy one more election free from dictation and free from the unsavory and unwholesome influence of the proposed legis-

He gave notice of an amendment which he would offer to punish bribery by the payment of money or by the promise of procuring employment for voters, and to punish the use of pay envelopes intended to influence workingmen. He yielded to Mr. Hoar, who also gave notice of amendments, which he proposed to offer to the bill; the effect of them being o give to the judge only the power to determine whether federal supervision of an election is necessary and to give to the accounting officers of the Treasury the power to audit the accounts of supervisors as in other cases.

FUTILE REFORTS TO ADJOURN. Mr. Pasco, at ten minutes past six, yielded to Mr. Wolcott, who moved an adjournment. Mr. Mr. Wolcott, who moved an adjournment. Mr. Frye demanded the yeas and nays, and the result of the vote was—Yeas, 27; nays, 32, Messrs. Steward and Wolcott being the only republicans voting yea. Mr. Washburn, who voted Wednesday night against the taking up of the Elections bill, recloined his party colleagues and voted nay, as did Mr. Plumb, who was absent when the vote was taken Wednesday night. Mr. Ingalls was absent.

Then Mr. Pasco resumed the floor and continued his speech against the bill. He said that the people of the South did not want it and that it would make the condition of the colored people infinitely wores.

worse.

Mr. Pasco concluded his speech at twenty minutes to seven o'clock, when Mr. Hampton took the fleor and said that he would be under great obligation to the Senator from Massachusetts if he would be the Senators go home and rest to-night and commence afresh to-merrow morning the important subback.

commence arrests to merry any constraints abject.

Mr. Hoar—Is the Senator prepared to fix a time for a vote on the bill?

Mr. Hampton—Yes, sir, as soon as every Senator who has anything to say on this subject exall have expressed his views.

Mr. Hoar—That is not stating the time. I have a great eagerness to hear the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, who is always eloquent and instructive, and I hope he will not ask to postpone the pleasure.

instructive, and I hope he will not ask to postpone the pleasure.

Mr. Hampton thereupon proceeded to address the Senate in opposition to the bill. He referred with words of praise to some of the objections made against the bill by Mr. Wolcott. Particularly as to its stirring up civil strife and as to the injurious effect it would have on the colored people of the South. Even the Senator from Massa, and firm believer as he was in the ballot as the panacea of sil political evils, would find some way, some method [Mr. Hampton know not what] for the white vote to govern. His (Mr. Hampton's) public career would soon close forever. During its long continuance he had never sought office and had accepted it only when his people called upon him to serve them. In appealing now to the sentiment of fraternity, to the courtesy and to the patriotism of Senators not to force this bill until at least the people could render their continuance which will see to it that no the provided the provided the protection of the farmer. For some years the western part of the State has been visible with droughts of great severity, and the result has been that where money has been borrowed on the farms there has been non-payment of interest. The loan and investment companies have begun to enforce their mortgages and the result has been that several evictions have been ordered. In Kingman and adjoining counties the farmers have formed a side degree to the farmers have formed as ide degree to the farmers have formed as ideal that he was all the farmers have formed as ideal thave been that several evictions have been ordered. In Kingman and and to the particism of sensators not to force this bill until at least the people could rander their deliberate verdict upon it he felt that he was dis-charging, if the last, the highest public duty which he owed to his State and to his country. (Applause from the galleries and from the democratic Sena-

tors.)

Mr. Dixon spoke in favor of the bill. The repub-Mr. Dixon spoke in favor of the bill. The republican party, he said, had no excuse to offer to the democratic party on account of disloyalty to liberty or for its advocacy of the protection of the federal fusion. The republican party had been, was now, and would continue to be animated by the belief that men were endowed with certain unallenable rights. The pending bill would never have been considered a sectional measure were it not for the fact that the representatives from one section of the country had hastened to denounce it and its promoters.

promoters.

Mr. Heagan argued that the bill was itself a violation of the constitution, which gave to the States the right and duty to fix the time, place and manner of elections. The additional provision that Congress might change it was merely a secondary power reserved in case the States neglected to take

Congress might change it was merely a secondary power reserved in case the States neglected to take action in the matter.

MR. MORYON'S THREAT.

He concluded by declaring with a show of strong feeling that, dear as his life was to him, he would as 60d was his judge, if he could save the American people from the pending measure by giving up his life, surrender it as freely as he had ever performed any act in his life. (Applause in the galleries which the Vice President reproved, threatening to to have the galleries cleared if the offence was repeated).

REACHING THE AMENDMENTS.

At the close of Mr. Reagen's speech, at a quarter past ten, a motion was made by Mr. Hoar to lay Mr. Butler's amendment on the table. The Sonate soon got into a parliamentary sharl over a point made by Mr. Gorman that an amendment offered to Mr. Butler's amendment should first be disposed of. This point was overruled by the Vice President and Mr. Gorman appealed from the decision of the Chair and attempted to state his position, to which Mr. Edmunds objected, as the appeal was not debauable.

Mr. Morgan saked the Vice President to state in

or the Chair and attempted to state his position, to which Mr. Edmunds objected, as the appeal was not debatable.

Mr. Morgan asked the Vice President to state for his information (as he had been out of the Chamber) what the question was, and as the Vice President got rather confused in making the statement towing to the number of questions from all sides and the noise in the Chamber) Mr. Morgan raised a laugh in the galleries by the remark that as the Chair did not know it he was sure that he (Mr. Morgan) did not.

After much confusion the vote was taken and the appeal was laid on the table—yeas 31, nays 16.

The question was then taken on Mr. Hoar's motion to lay Mr. Butler's amendment on the table that the supervisors, canvassers and all election officers shall be regarded as ministerial and not as judicial officers) and it was agreed to—yeas 38, nays 30.

Mr. Teller said that as he was paired be had not voted on the last motion, but he was not in favor of giving judicial power to those officials. He understood that such an idea was disclaimed by the friends of the measure, but if the matter was not clear in the bill it should be made so.

The amendment offered by Mr. Faulkner on the lifth of December was stated by Vice President to be the next question in order. It proposes a substitute for section 14 and to provide for the appointment by the court of a Board of three persons in a Congressional district, to be known as the United States Board of Canvassers.

Mr. Faulkner advocated his amendment and condemned the action of republican Senators in stiffing discussion by moving to lay amendments on the table.

IF THE FORCE BILL BECOMES A LAW DEMO-

CRATS MAY FORCE AN EXTRA SESSION. The prospect that the Force bill may become a law is causing some earnest conferences among the democratic leaders. It is evident that if the

effort is to be made to pass the bill through both

effort is to be made to pass the bill through both Houses nearly everything else must fail and an extra session become inevitable. No formal agreement has been made as to the course of events at such a session, but the democratic lenders are prepared to make the Force bill the leading issue until it is repealed.

The new House, with a democratic majority of 150, will adopt its own rules, and there will be nothing in them to prevent general legislation on appropriation bills. Every appropriation bill which goes to the Senate will have upon it a proposition to repeal the Force bill. The Senate may strike out this provision, but the House will resolutely refuse to yield, and the Senate will have to assume the responsibility of wiping the obnexious measure off the statute.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1891.—Anton A. Reigle, foreman in the Findlay Film Glass Works, disappeared last June, leaving a wife and several children, who still live in this city.

Chief of Police Mycra received a letter yesterday for Mexico, stating that a man claiming to be Anton appropriation bills. Every appropriation bill which goes to the Senate will have upon it a proposition to repeal the Force bill. The Senate may strike out this provision, but the House will resolutely refuse to yield, and the Senate will have to assume the responsibility of the observation of the statute leaving a wife and several children, who still live in this city.

Chief of Police Mycra received a letter yesterday from Consul General Richard Guenther, in the city of Mexico, stating that a man claiming to be Anton of English and Guenther, in the city of Mexico, stating that a man claiming to be Anton of Price Mycra received a letter yesterday from consul General Richard Guenther, who still live in this city.

Chief of Police Mycra received a letter yesterday from consul General Richard Guenther, who st

book or starving President Harrison and his sub-ordinates. With the republican insjority in the Senate reduced to six or eight the Senate would probably yield and send a bill to the President re-pealing the Force bill. It will then be for the Presi-dent to decide between restoring to the people the control over their elections or ceasing to draw his salary.

control over their elections or ceasing to draw his salary.

The Silver bill is likely to be made a counter in the battle over the Elections bill. It will not be reported for nearly two weeks yet, if it ever is, and even the Western democrats will probably be willing to hold it in abeyance until they learn the fate of the Force bill.

If the republicans from the mining States really care for a Silver bill they may learn that the only way to get it is to vote against the Force bill. They are numerous enough, if they will act together, to kill the Force bill by absolutely refusing a concurrence and also to pass a Free Colnage bill. The fate of the two measures is likely to be inextreably intermingled from now until the end of the session.

PRELIMINARRY MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE TO

PRELIMINARY MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE SILVER POOL.

Interest in the Force bill, the Silver bill and other pending measures is likely to be overshad-owed for some days by the investigation which the pecial committee of the House will make regarding the alleged Congressional silver pool. The investigation may develop as many sensational features as the celebrated Credit Mobilier scandal of 1874 and 1875. If the charges made shall be sub stantiated the investigation will smirch the good

of 1874 and 1875. If the charges made shall be substantiated the investigation will smirch the good name of a score or more of Senators and Representatives. If they are not sustained the investigation will come to naught. There can be no middle ground in a matter of this character.

The committee consists of Mr. Dingley, of Maine, chairman; Mr. Howell, of Illinois, and Mr. Payne, of New York, republicans, and Meesra. Oates, of Alabama, and Peel, of Arkansas, democrats. It is a sirong committee. All of the members are excellent lawyers and men of the highest integrity.

The committee held its first meeting this morning. No action was taken beyond a general and quite informal discussion as to their future mode of procedure. Before the session closed Mr. Oates, of Alabama, who, during his long legislative career, has served on a number of important investigating committees, offered a resolution that the sessions be public and that every facility be offered the newspaper correspondents to follow the testimony. Mr. Oates argued that in a matter so vitally affecting the good name of Congress there ought to be no hint of concealment, but that all the proceedings should be as open as the noonday sun. He found his colleagues quite in harmony with his suggestions and the resolution was speedily adopted.

The first important meeting of the committee will be held at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. It will no doubt attract a large audience in view of the expected sensational dovelopmenta. It is possible that the committee may only call before it at to-morrow's meeting Meesrs. Stevens and Apperson, the correspondents of the St. Louis Globelomorat, through which medium the original charge was made.

Representative Dockery, of Missouri, who, by implication as a member of the Missouri delegation, is alleged to have been associated with the pool, will also, at his personal request, appear before the committee. It was through Mr. Dockery's persistent efforts that the committee was formed, and his appearance before it in the charac

WASHINGTON NOTES.

R. P. Watson has been appointed postmaster at Whitsons, N. Y. Senator Mitchell to-day introduced a bill to pro-

vide for a temporary government in Alaska.

The Attorney General has given an opinion "that it was not intended that bountles should be de-

it was not intended that bountles should be demandable on sugars produced prior to the first day of July next."

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions to-day agreed to report favorably a bill granting a pension of \$100 per mouth to Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts.

In the House to-day Representative Flower, of New York, introduced for reference a bill to legalize standard time. A similar bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Evarts.

At the meeting of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day, a motion to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of the Postal Telegraph bill was defeated by a vote of 7 to 7. The motion, therefore, goes over until the next meeting.

Raiment of the summer girl of 1891; her shirts, her vests, her coats and her hats escribed with pen and pencil in to-day's EVENING TELEGRAM.

TO DISCOURAGE EVICTIONS.

counties the farmers have formed a side degree to the Farmers' Alliance which will see to it that no evictions are made until after the Legislature has had an opportunity to remedy the existing state of

had an opportunity to remedy the existing state of sitairs.

A man named Dooley, who had been struggling against the bad crop years for some time and had failed to pay his interest, was sold out at mortgagee's sale on Monday and was evicted by the Sheriff. The property was bought in by the mortgage company and a renter was placed on the farm, while Dooley's family was ast out in the snow.

The farmers of the neighborhood stood around and watened the eviction, but did not interfere. When, however, the Sheriff left, the renter received a note telling him that it would not be safe to stay there all night, as there was danger from fire. The hint was taken and the renter left with all his belongings.

Inside of half an hour Dooley and family were back in their house.

The members of the new organization are not talking much and the Alliance says that it knows nothing about the side degree, but it is well known that no one who is not an Alliance member can join the new organization. No threats are made, but a much more settled feeling exists among the farmers who have mortgages on their farms.

BAD NEGRO BOY HANGED.

[HY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. | OPELIEA, Ala., Jan. 16, 1891.—A sixteen-year-old negro boy named John Johnson, formerly from Birmingham, who had been convicted of the murder several months ago of Justics of the Peace P. J. Moore at Gold Hill, was hanged here to-day. Johnson was a de-perate character who had started on a thieving expedition. He defied arrest for quite a time, and shot Justice Moore while the latter was trying to capture him.

HER DOG TRIED TO SAVE HER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 16, 1891.-Miss Isa Hasting, a popular young lady, was burned to death last night at the Laurel Iron Works. was in a room alone, and when help arrived was beyond recovery. Her faithful dog was terribly burned in trying to tear off her burning clothes.

A PRETTY WIDOW'S VERDICT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] ERIE, Pa., Jan. 16, 1891 .- Mrs. Julia Dunn, the Cooper undertook to send to jail on a charge of perjury and forgery after she had had him convicted of assault, came out of a suit against Cooper for \$100,000 damages to-day with a verdict for \$500. pretty Union City woman whom Banker Ezra

ARCHER'S BONDSMEN MUST PAY.

Towson, Md., Jan. 16, 1891.-The jury in the Archer bond case has returned a verdict against the sureties for \$60,000. Archer was the defaulting State Treasurer. He is now serving a sentence of five years in State Prison, having pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzlement. The State's claim was for \$121,000. Attorney General Whyte has moved for a new trial on the ground that the amount is too small. The Attorney General and his associate counsel, Mr. Poe, seemed to be utterly disgusted with the verdict and the bondamen and their counsel were none the less so.

REIGLE WENT TO MEXICO.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1891.-Anton A. Reigle,

PLANS FOR

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Promises to Make the Trip to Europe a Matter of a Few Hours.

FEATURES OF TWO AIRSHIP PROJECTS.

Hitherto Unattained Buoyancy Made Feasible by the Use of Cheap Aluminum.

ELECTRICITY TO CONTROL THE MECHANISM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 16, 1891 .- A twenty-four foot model of the Pennington air ship was shipped from Mount Carmel, Ill., to-day, and will arrive in Chicago to-morrow. As soon as arrangements can be made this model will be put upon exhibition in the Exposition Building on the lake front. A committee called upon the secretary of the Exposition Company to-day in regard to the use of the building for the tests, but no agree-ment was arrived at. However, it is expected that all the necessary arrangements will be made early next week, when the trial will take place. It is the intention of the inventor to make several trips daily around the Exposition Building,

after which tests will be made in the open air. The enthusiasts who own the ship are E. J. Pennington and Richard Butler, and they have succeeded in interesting several capitalists in the scheme of building airships. A company known as the Mount Carmel Aeronautic Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$20,000,000, has been incorporated, and none but the incorporators have been allowed to take stock. A building eight hundred feet square is now in process of erection

about one hundred and fifty feet above the ground, and when that point is reached a propeller in front of the machine will be started. The gas used to supply the machine is to be furnished from a cylinder by a gas engine through a hose, and when the vessel has been directed on its course it is expected that it will whirl through the air at the rate of fully two hundred miles per hour, according to the computations made of the resistance of the sir. It will be steered by an electrical appliance, whereby a compass course will be laid and the ship automatically guided through the air.

M. ATWOOD'S DESCEN.

F. N. Atwood, of Chicago, formerly a marine engineer and a graduate of the Boston School of Technology, also thinks be has solved the problem of the navigation of the air. He has designed a wind wheel, or fan, to be driven by steam or electricity, by which he claims to be able to drive an immense airship at a high rate of speed. The first vessel Mr. Atwood will build will be 270 feet long, as feet high and 46 feet wide. A company has been incorporated here—the Chicago Airship Company—with a capital stock of \$200,000, nearly all of which, according to Mr. Atwood, has been placed. The new machine will have two lifting and two driving wheels, can be made to lift several thousand pounds when revolved at a high rate of speed. A large gas dome will have two auxiliary domes inside, and underneath this there will be a cabin about one hundred feet in length and two triving wheels can be made to lift and two driving wheels can be made to lift and two driving wheels can be made to lift and two driving wheels can be made to lift and two driving wheels can be made to lift and two driving wheels can be made to lift and two driving wheels can be made to lift and two driving wheels can be made to lift and two driving wheels can be made to lift and two driving wheels can be made to lift and two driving wheels can be made to lift and two driving wheels can be made to lift and two driving wheels can be made to lift and two driving

and twenty test white. This is for passengers, and underneath is the engine, which will serve as ballast.

To GLDE LIKE A KITE, IMPELLED BY ITS OWN WEIGHT. The kite device is to be utilized, and the airship is to be constructed with large oroplanes or wings; aggregating at least seven thousand square feet of scaling surface. It is believed that the vessel can be lifted by its engine and air wheels to a height of five thousand feet; that the lifting and driving power can then be shut of, and with the bow of the vessel slightly depressed the weight of the vessel will drive it in whatever direction desired, even against a strong wind, at a high rate of speed. When the vessel approaches within five hundred feet of the earth the how may be again elevated and the driving wheels set in motion, which will cause it to rise rapidly on the same afte or scaling principle. The curvature of the earth's surface is such that the vessel would scale at least fifty miles before it would come within five hundred feet of the times that PROVISION AGAINET ACCIDENT.

To prevent accidents in case the machinery or gas reservoirs should become useless the parachute principle will be utilized. The oroplanes, together with long, wide wings which hang from the sides near the top of the vessel, would naturally be thrown out by any downward motion and give such a vast air surface that the vessel would settle down slowly and safely, like a man with a pracedute.

A series of eight boats or airtight cylinders, made of aluminum and filled with hydrogen gas, are arranged undernesth the vessel so that in case a descent should be made in the water the vessel would still be above the waves.

A monster pivot framed into the hull of the air-

still be above the waves.

A monster pivot framed into the hull of the air-



at Mount Carmel, and in this the work of manufacturing the airships will be conducted. In addition to Pennington and Butler the incorporators are W. C. Dewey, of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Furniture Company; E. L. Chamberlain and James A. Pugh, wealthy manufacturers of Manchester, England, and other men of money.

All the men interested in this scheme are not theorists, but expect to make money in the venture. They possess the necessary capital, and Mr. Pennington says the test experiment with a twenty-eight foot ship was a complete success. MR. PENNINGTON'S HOPES,

Mr. Pennington is an earnest man of perhaps thirty-five years of age, who disclaims all allusions and only takes to theories that can be worked into facts.

"We have assurances," said he, "that we can get contracts for carrying the mails as soon as we show what the machine is capable of doing. Already some railroad men are fighting us, but we don't care for that. We've got millions back of us and don't ask favors of anybody. If this machine is not a success nobody is hurt except those who have put their money into it."

A SANGUINE MANUFACTURES, W. C. Dewey, of Grand Rapids, Mich., a manufacturer, is even more enthusiastic than Mr. Pennington. he has taken liberally of the stock. "It is really the simplest and most practical matter in the world," he asserted, "and if successful it will revolutionize the world even more than the railroad or telegrah has done. We are already in correspondence with the Post Office Department in Washington, and have been assured that the mails will be sent by our airships as soon as we prove trains. They have not yet realized the fact that in a few months from now a man will be able to fly over to the Continent of Europe on Saturday night and return in time for business on Monday morn-

ship, to which is attached an air cushion, supports the main weight of the vessel when resting upon the land. Six other posts or pivots are set into the hull at different points, and these are set upon adjustable springs so they will adjust themselves to any irregularities of the ground.

The SUNDAY HERALD will contain the third instalment of William Black's characteristic and charming Highland story, "Donald Ross, of Heimra."

EIGHT YEARS IN A MADHOUSE. A WOMAN WHO CLAIMS TO BE SANE RESTRAINED

BY HEB HUSBAND'S ORDER, [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD ]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 16, 1891.—Through the efforts of State Senator Albert R. Sherman, of Pawtucket, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Carpenter was released from the Butler Insane Asylum to-day. Mrs. Carpenter is the wife of H. G. Carpenter, a capitalist, to whom she was married when she was fifteen years old, her maiden name being Elizabeth Handy. For eight years Mrs. Carpenter has been an inmate of a madnouse. She charges that her husband sigued over some property in her name without her knowledge, and because she wouldn't sanction it he had her placed in the asylum. Last summer, assisted by her sister, she escaped from the keepers through a hedge, but was recaptured and taken back.

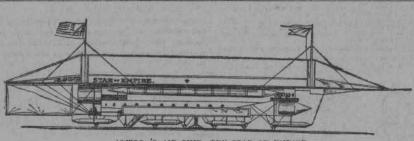
Senator Sherman became convinced that the woman was sane, interested himself in her case and procured a bondsman for Mrs. Carpenter in H. C. L. Dorsey, the "Prisoners' Friend." Carpenter says he will not pay a cent toward his wife's support outside of the asylum. tucket, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Carpenter was released

MARRIED HER FATHER'S SLAYER.

AN ENGAGEMENT BROKEN OFF BY A TRAGEDY RESUMED AND FULFILLED,

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBA! D ] Pirranung, Pa., Jan. 16, 1891,-Frank Johnston, a telegraph operator, who came to Pittsburg from The thing grows on you as you consider it. It is cheap, and that recommends it. There are no lobbies to pay, no franchises to purchase, no tunnels to dig and no tracks to lay. The sir is free."

While hundreds of partly successful attempts have been made in the direction of the solution of the problem of navigating the air, the reason the fresh as never been accomplished, Mr. Pennington.



ATWOOD'S AIR SHIP, THE STAR OF EMPIRE.

says, is that knowledge of electricity has not until

says, is that knowledge of electricity has not until now reached the necessary point of perfection.

DESCRITTON OF THE FLYING WONDER.

The Pennington airship will carry cars about the size of the present Pullmans, and will contain fifty persons each, special cars to be manufactured for quick mail and passenger service. The airship that is to be given a trial in a short time will weigh about thirteen hundred and fifty pounds. It will be in shape very much fike the hull of an ordinary sea vessel, and the crew will consist of but two men, who will, however, have the most perfect control of her. On either side, and extending the entire length, are large wings, arranged so as to be convertible into parachutes in case of accident. At the ends of these wings there are propeller wheels by means of which the ship can be raised or lowered at will. A large propeller wheel at the bow furnishes the power by which the vessel can be made to go either forward or backward.

The vessel requery is a huge buyeancy chamber.

The vessel proper is a huge buoyancy chamber, composed almost entirely of aluminum, and the ship that makes the test trial will be 170 feet in longth, with a diameter of 28 feet. Underneath this is a storage car carrying a 100 horse power engine, weighing 250 pounds. When every compartment is full of hydrogen gas, which is the buoyancy power used to elevate the vessel, the full litting power will aggregate 5,500 pounds. The plan for carrying the hydrogen gas is in an aluminum cylinder, which will will act as a counterbalance, so that in fact the vessel will weigh practically nothing.

so that in fact the vessel will weigh practically nothing.

STEERING BY ELECTRIC FORCE.

Above the buoying chamber is a rudder for ateoring upward or downward. Just in the rear of this is a smaller one to steer either to the right or left. The cabin, or car, is suspended immediately beneath, while under it are the storage batteries, which also act as ballast. At the front of the car is the piace for the pilot, who is provided with levers for switching the electrical appliances, the rudders and propellers being controlled by electricity. The chief factor in this final and successful (according to the inventor) solving of the problem of serial navigation has been aluminum. The company manufacturing the ships makes its own aluminum at a cost, it is stated, of about ten cents per pound. It is also stated that the cost of the vessel will be but about \$2,500.

All the machinery in the new vessel is of entirely new design and of the lightest weight possible. One feature of the airship is that in order to cause the vessel to fall or cause the engineer to lose control of its management, the rudders, wings, propeller wheels and buoyancy cnambers must all break at once, for any one of them would everything break tatone, for any one of them would keep it suspended in air. But even should everything the side wings, would allow the ship to descend gently to the ground, and as special cars are to be made for crossing the ocean the ship would float on the water, should anything happen while making the voyage.

on the water, should anything happen white maxing the voyage.

We hundred miles pen hour.

When everything is in readiness for a trip the machine will be lifted into the air at the height desired by the aerial engineer by a vertical propeller.

The height it is proposed the ship shall attain is

house. Johnston did not obey and Mr. Boyer attacked him. Johnston resisted and Mr. Boyer received injuries that caused his death. Johnston was tried for murder, but was acquitted on the ground of self-defence. Miss Boyer then refused to marry him and they met only as strangers, until last month, when they came together unexpoctedly at the house of a friend. The engagement was renewed and this evening they were married.

MARKED FOR DEAD WHILE ASLEEP. WONDERFUL CHLOROFORMING FEAT CLAIMED

BY A MAN WITHOUT FOES, [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD, ] PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 16, 1891.—Charles Buss, of Shousetown, a suburb of Pittsburg, is the victim of a peculiar species of persecution.

A few months ago he separated from his wife. After that a number of anonymous notes warning him of an impending suit found their way into his rooms. On December 17 last he received a long letter telling him he would be sorry if he did not leave town in a few days. After he had retired last Sunday night he heard some one at his door, and he went to see what was the matter, and he claims that that is the last he remembers of the occurrence until the next morning.

On going to the looking glass he was almost struck dumb to see a large blue cross imprinted on his face. It extended from the top of his head down over to his nose, with the cross piece over his forehead. He had been chloroformed by some unknown enemies, during which all this tattooing was done. After that a number of anonymous notes warning

tooing was done.

Besides this he last night found in his room a letter signed with a cross warning him to leave his home within twenty-four hours or he would be killed. He placed the letters in the hands of detectives to-day. He gclaims he has not a known enemy in the world.

PREACHER RILEY WAS IMPRUDENT.

PITTERURG, Pa., Jan. 16, 1891.—The Rev. J. T. Riley, the Methodist Episcopal minister whose trial by a church committee has been in progress for nearly two weeks, was found guilty to-day of

for nearly two weeks, was found gullty to-day of imprudence and unministerial conduct.

The charges were preferred by W. T. Minnick, who alleged that Mr. Riley had alienated the affections of his wife. Minnick through some means was placed in an insense saylum a year ago, but on investigation by his friends he was declared sare and released by an order of court. He had made these charges previously, and upon his release brought the matter to the attention of the presiding elder of this district, and upon a request from Mr. Riley a committee was appointed to investigate the charges, with the result stated. The trial was conducted wite closed doors. Mr. Riley was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Braddock, Pa.

A COURT MARTIAL DENIED TO REITER.

Secretary Tracy Gives His Reasons for Refusing the Request.

NO REDRESS FOR THE COMMANDER

A Lively Struggle for the Place of Chief of Army Ordnance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1891 .- The following is the text of Secretary Tracy's reply to Commander Reiter's letter asking for trial by court martial:-

Washington, Jan. 16, 1891.—The following is the text of Secretary Tracy's reply to Commander Reiter's letter asking for trial by court martial:—

NANY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, Jan. 16, 1891.

Commander George C. Reiter, U. S. N., Pittsburg, Pa.;—

Sira—Your letter of the 8th inst., asking for a trial by court martial has been received.

You state that the department's action in your case constitutes a public reprimand and that this is a punishment that can only be legally inflicted by sentence of a naval general court martial. Your statement shows that you are ignorant of the first principles of naval discipline. The assumption that the Secretary of the Navy cannot pronounce a rebuke, public or private, upon an officer for a breach of discipline or a failure in the performance of duty without obtaining the sauction of a court is an unheard of proposition.

THE RIGHT OF CENSURE.

The department impartially awards praise or blame to the officer who deserves the one or the other, as occasion may arise, and the practice is as old as the department itself. Cases have occurred where the department is all of cases of the public interest.

You further state that a trial by court martial is clearly your right. Your attention is called to section 121. "Orders, Regulations and Instructions for the Administration of Law and Justice in the Navy, 1810," as follows:—

"No officer has the right to demand a court martial on himself or others, the granting of a trial resting solely in the discretion of the officer anthorized to convene a court."

T

Central America, and you are authorized to voin the department and to make personally such explanation in regard to your actions as you may desire."

On the 15th of December, in consequence of the above mentioned correspondence, and for the purpose stated in your letter of request—namely, that you might be enabled to make a personal nexplanation—you had a personal interview with the Secretary of the Navy. At this interview you were given the fullest opportunity to make any statement that you desired bearing on the facts of the case. You were also distinctly informed of the general grounds of the department's dissatisfaction.

At the conclusion of the interview you were not only authorized but directed to embody your statements in an additional report. No communication being received from you, the department, on the 16th, wrote you a letter calling for your supplementary report and directing you to include in it any facts not yet reported by you. This report, dated December 20, was received on the 23d, and upon the 31st the department addressed to you its full and final review of the case.

Although you were informed on the 18th of December of the department's dissatisfaction, and on the 18th of the grounds on which its dissatisfaction was based, you made no request for a court martial until your letter of the 8th of January, after the department had pronounced finally upon the case.

The department had, however, without any request from you, already considered fully the question of bringing you to trial. Such a trial is necessary when the facts of a case cannot otherwise be definitely ascertained or when the penalty which the croumstances demand is beyond the scope of ordinary departmental powers. Neither of these reasons existed here because the department accepted and acted upon your own statement of the facts, and its disciplinary powers were sufficient to meet the obtain an axpression of the law applicable

B. F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy. Very respectfully, GENERAL BENET'S SUCCESSOR. STRONG FIGHT BEING MADE FOR THE PLACE

BY THE THREE SENIOR COLONELS, [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.] CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1891.

The contest for the successorship to General Benet, Chief of Ordnance of the army, who retires next Thursday, is waxing warm. Each of the three senior colonels, who entered the contest weeks ago is now putting his best licks forward. Colonels Buffington and Flagler are making the hardest fight, but the friends of Colonel Whittemore are not discouraged by their activity, for they believe

not discouraged by their activity, for they believe that if the pressure in their behalf continues to be so equally proportioned, the President will be constrained to settle the matter by taking Colonel Whittemore, who is the senior. At this time it is impossible to say who is ahead in the race, for it can be authoritively stated that the President has made no promises and has reached no decision further than that the selection will be made from among the three officers named.

The War Department has instituted a reform in the matter of the physical examination of candidates for admission to West Point. Congressmen are now requested to instruct their candidates to appear for physical examination at one after receiving appointment before the medical officer nearest their respective places of residence. The decision of the local physician will not be conclusive, as the physical examinations at the Academy will be conducted as usual.

GENERAL ARMY NEWS. CHANGES RECOMMENDED IN THE BOUSE IN THE ARMY FORTIFICATION BILL.

WARHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1891 .- The Fortification bill, as reported to the Senate this afternoon, carries an aggregate appropriation of \$3,800,435, a reduction of \$432,500 in the total as it passed the House. The estimates on which the bill was based aggre gate \$7,484,323. Reductions were made in the following items:-Torpedoes for harbor defence, lowing items:—Torpedoes for harbor defence, from \$100,000 to \$50,000; casements and galleries for submarine mines, from \$100,000 to \$50,000; eun and nortar batteries for Boston, New York, San Francisco, Hampton Roads and Washington, from \$1,000,000 to \$750,000; oil tempered steel for heavy calibre guns, from \$1,000,000 to \$800,000; south wing, Watervilet gun factory, from \$248,743; plant for to proposed south wing, from \$485,000 to \$268,000.

The only increase made by the committee is raising from \$100,000 to \$200,000 for experiments by the Fortification Board. A new item was added, as follows:—For brechlonding rifled sea const mortars, cast from, hooped with steel, 12-inch calibre, \$400,000.000.

sion authorizing the Secretary to provide for a less number than 100 guns.

The bill to increase the number of cadets at West Foint was ordered reported to the House to-day by the Military Affairs Committee after being amended so as to limit the proposed increase to ten additional cadets, to be appointed by the President.

ten additional cadets, to be appointed by the President.

NOMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following army nominations:—Lisutenat Colonel J. J. Coppinger. Eighteenth infantry, to be colonel; Major J. F. Kent, Fourth infantry, to be delemant colonel; Captain G. M. Randall, Second infantry, to be major, First Lieutenant E. B. Pratt, to be captain; Captain C. B. Byrne, assistant surgeon, to be major and surgeon; First Lieutenanta L. R. Hare, Seventh cavalry, and T. W. Jones, Tenth cavalry, to be captains; Second Lieutenanta J. F. Bell, Seventh cavalry, E. A. Millar, Third artillery; E. S. Avis, Fifth infantry; A. B. Scott, Thirteenth infantry; H. L. Roberts, Nineteenth infantry; F. B. Andrus, Fourth infantry; J. F. Morrison, Twentieth infantry; J. E. Wilson, Fiftheenth infantry; F. B. Andrus, Fourth infantry, and D. F. Anglum, Twelfth Infantry, to be first lieutenants.

Cantain J. L. Grean Colones.

D. F. Anglum, Twelfth Infantry, to be first lieutenants.

Captain J. L. Greer, Ordnance Department, has been ordered to proceed to Hartford, Conn., on public business. Captain Robert Hanna, Sixth cavalry, has been ordered to examination for retirement. The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant John L. Sebon, Fourth infantry, has been extended two months. The resignation of the following named cadets of the fourth class, United States Milliary Academy, have been accepted:—N. L. Jones, F. P. Son and R. S. Turman. Captain George S. Hoyt, assistant quartermaster, has been ordered to repair to this city and report to the Quartermaster General for consultation, and upon the completion of this duty will raturn to his station (Sanit de Ste. Mario, Mich.) Colonel Henry M. Black, Twenty-third infantry, has been placed on the retired list of the army.

Leave of absence for aix months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted First Lieutenant E. A. Garlington, Seventh cavalry. The extension of leave of absence granted Lieutenant Colonel E. P. Pearson, Twenty-fourth infantry, has been further extended fifteen days.

THE LIGHTHOUSE OIL SUPPLY. A DENIAL OF SCARCITY OF OIL IN THE LIGHTS BOUSES ON THE FLORIDA COAST. [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CORNER FISTERENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1891.
Rear Admiral Harmony asks the Herald, as a matter of justice to the Lighthouse Board, to pub-

iish the following:"The reports that the oil is exhausted or has been in certain lighthouses on the Florida coast are not correct. When the report was first pub-lished several days ago the Lighthouse Board telelished several days ago the Lighthouse Board telegraphed to the collectors of customs and other officers of the United States at various points on the coast to investigate the matter and to spare no expense to supply the lights at once. Investigation proved that at no time had the lights been out or in danger of going out from lack of oil. The officers of the lighthouse service watch with unremitting care the state of the supplies at the various stations and take no risks of the supplies giving out."

NAVY ORDERS AND NOTES. Washington, Jan. 16, 1891.—Captain James O'Kane has been detached from the command of the Boston February 5 and granted two months' leave; Captain G. C. Wiltse, from the command of the Minnesota and ordered to the command of the Boston; Passed Assistant Engineer Herschel Main, from the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to the Boston; Passed Assistant Engineer G. S. Willits, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the William Cramp & Sons' shipbuilding yard; Assistant Engineer W. P. Weaver, from the Boston and ordered to the Naval Academy; Assistant Engineer W. P. Weaver, from the Boston and ordered to the Naval Academy; Assistant Engineer J. L. Gow, from the Fortune and ordered to the Naval Academy; Assistant Engineer W. P. Winchell, from the Buroau of Steam Engineering and ordered to the Fortune.

Commodore John Irwin, Commander Louis Kempff, Chief Engineer G. J. Burnap, Lieutenant J. C. Wilson and Naval Constructor Joseph Feaster were to-day appointed a board to conduct the final trial trip of the cruiser San Francisco in the vicinity of San Francisco, beginning on the 2th inst.

The United States steamer Petrei, Commander Brownson, arrived at Barbados, January 3, from St. Lucia.

The Yorktown arrived at Fort Monroe from New Minnesota and ordered to the command of the

Brownson, arrived at Barbados, January 3, from St.
Lucia.

The Yorktown arrived at Fort Monroe from New
York this evening.

The House Naval Affairs Committee to-day unuaimously agreed to report favorably a bill increasing the Marino Band, according to which the band
shall consist of a musical director with the rank
pay and emoluments of a second ileutenant of
marinos, one assistant director at \$75 per month
and the silowance of a sergeant major of murines;
thirty first class musicians at \$50 per mouth and
allowances; thirty at \$50 per month and allowances, and ten approntices with the pay of a
private of murines.

NAVAL ACADEMY EXAMINATION. ROUTINE FOR THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF NA-VAL CADETS BEVIEWING THEIR STUDIES.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE BERALD. Annapolis, Md., Jan. 16, 1891.—The semi-annual examination at the Naval Academy begins on Moncepted and acted upon your own statement of the facts, and its disolplinary powers were sufficient to meet the case.

The only object of a trial in this case would have been to obtain an expression of the law applicable to the admitted facts and a definition of the duties of an officer in relation thereto, which expression and definition, under the well established principline, as shown by numberiess precedents, the department of itself is entirely competent to declare. In determining questions of law arising upon undisputed facts the department does not require the assistance of a court martial.

THE DEPARTMENT'S CASE SUMMED UP.

Since this conclusion was reached the department has seen no reason to modify it. It has listened with patience to your successive statements. It has given you every opportunity to be heard before taking action. It indicated to you the grounds of its disapproval before you sent in your final report. In visiting upon you its censure it has relied solely upon your statement of the facts. In its communication of the 31st condemning your conduct it recited these facts, and your letter asking for a trial leaves them undisputed.

You are therefore informed that it is not that in tention of the department to bring you to trial by court martial, and that it regards your case as having been finally disposed of.

Yery respectfully,

BEF, TRACY,
Secretary of the Navy. day, the 26th, and continues throughout the week and the fourth in English grammar and history.
On Tuesday, the first in ordnance and gunnery; the second in sound, light and chemistry; the third in French, Spanish and German, and the fourth in algebra. On Wednesday, the first in least squares and strength of materials, the second in marine engines, the third in spherical trigonometry and descriptive geometry drawing and the fourth in French. On Thursday, the first in electricity, the second in differential and integral calculus, the third in logic, history and the constitution of the United States, and the fourth in geometry. On Friday, the first in avigation; the second in seamanship; the third in descriptive geometry. French, Spanish and German, and the fourth class who have taken the advanced course in descriptive geometry are examined on that subject.

All the examinations, except those in French, Spanish and German, are written and begin at eight o'clock A. M. and end at one o'clock P. M., with an intermission of twenty minutes.

The branches in which the cadets of the engineer division are examined are naval construction marine engines, least square, strength of materials, heat, chemistry and designing machinery and boilers.

ADMIRAL GHERARDI SAILS TO-DAY, The Philadelphia has been lying alongside of tha coal wharf at the Navy Yard for two weeks ready in all respects for sea. The delay in sailing has been caused by the department at Washington, whose final orders have at last been received. Admiral final orders have at last been received. Admiral Gherardi will hoist his flag at eight o'clock to-day and at two o'clock the saip will hauf out and get under way for Port au Prince, Hayti.

The metacentric height of the Philadelphia has been increased to about two feet by admitting three hundred and fifty tone of fresh water into the double bottom. This is contrary to a general order of the department, but was thought necessary as a precaution against too great crankiness.

The North Atlantic squadron now consists of the Philadelphia, the Kearsarge, the Enterprise and the Fetrel.

Particle
Liceutenant A. S. Paul, who has been very ill with
pneumonis, has so far recovered that he will be
able to go South on board the Philadelphia.
The Chicago will leave the yard probably a few
hours ahead of the Philadelphia. Her destination
is Hampton Roads and thence to Galveston, Texas. The SUNDAY HERALD will show forth

how certain classes of New York business men economize at the bargain lunch

LOVE LEVELS ALL

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] A WEE WOMAN MARRIED TO A TALL YOUNG MAN AND IS CAST OFF BY HEB PARENTS.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1891 .- Maude Deneau, of this city, twenty-one years old and less than four this city, twenty-one years out and less than took feet high was married to a tail, slender young man, named John Argue, last evening. Mrs. Argue is the smallest married woman in this part of the State She is of French parentage and very handsome, with dark hair and eyes. She was east off by her parents because she gave up her religion, being a Catholic, to marry the man of her choice.

MARRIAGE OF A CHILD WITH HER PARENTS CONSENT.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 16, 1891 .- Polly Ann Collins, twelve years and three months old, married Jesse L. Donahue, a widower, thirty three years old, at St. Helens yesterday, with full consent of parents.

TRAINER SYDENE SHOOTS HIMSELF. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 16, 1891.-William T. Sydene, \$400,000.

The second section of the bill of last year, authorizing the Secretary to purchase guns of 8, 10 and 12 inch calibre, and authorizing an expenditure of \$3,775,000 for that purpose (which is shown to be inadequate as the results of the recent proposals) has been modified by increasing the authorized expenditure to \$4.250,000, and by the addition of a prevision reserving \$50,000 for powder, projectiles and casts, and another provithe well known breeder and trainer of trotters,